FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1844. [NO. 1401.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

THE SPRING QUARTER

OF MR. & MRS. HARDIN'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will commence on Monday next, the 8th inst. The Subscriber having recently purchased a Country Residence within an hour's ride of the town, the School will be continued at its present place as late in Summer as may be desired by those interested, and will be resumed after the usual Summer recess.

Pupils from a distance will find no difficulty in obtaining Board in most agreeable families, at their Summer Retreats in the vicinity, during that part of the approaching season which is usually passed by many of the inhabitants in the country.

W. H. HARDIN.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1844. 1400-3w

Received per Fayetteville,

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1844. 1400-tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH,
FOR GILDING, just received by
SAML. J. HINSDALE.

Also,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,
And an additional supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS AND MEDICINES. S. J. H.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

Just Received,

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 3, 1844.

COLORED
PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES,
BY THE DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS.

TAKEN every day in all kinds of weather, by a new and recently discovered method, which gives a vitality and pleasing expression to the picture, destroying the cold and unearthly aspect which has hitherto been so great an objection.

Portraits copied on reasonable terms.

Rooms in the Brick Row, entrance 3d door above the residence of Mr. Ray.

Specimens seen at the Room. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
April 3, 1844. 1400-3w

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent*. All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.
March 29, 1844. 1400-3wpd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.
March 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.

B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—
Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
M. Stinemetz, Chesaw, S. C.
H. Holleyman, Jun., Camden, S. C.
Wm. Mayben, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE
HENRY II,

WILL stand this Season, (1844) at his Stable two miles from Fayetteville, (Ford's old place,) and at Joseph Bunn's, near McNeill's Ferry. Breeders may be certain of meeting the Horse at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday, *from and after the 8th of April*, throughout the Season, and the residue of the time at Ford's.
April 2, 1844. 1400-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by late arrivals from New York, their

SPRING AND SUMMER
STOCK OF GOODS,

Among which are a variety of French and American Prints, French Muslins and Lawns, *Ginghams* and Bombazines, Drab-de-ts, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles and Silk Vesting, Brown and white Linen Drillings. Black and blue-black Crape, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Half-long and half-fingered Mits, Egyptian ditto, Silk and Cotton Hose, Muslin and Thread Edging, Marking Canvass and Zephyr Worsted, Umbrellas *and* Parasols, Ladies' Florence, Silk and Lawn Bonnets, Albert and Shell ditto, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Children's Leghorn and Pedale Hats, 2000 pairs Shoes, assorted, some very fine. With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, which we will sell low for Cash.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1844. 99-4w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.
March 26, 1844. 99-8w

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 25, 1844. 99tf

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, FIFTEEN SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK. Terms—six months credit; Note with approved security will be required before transfer.

MARY E. PEARCE, Administratrix of P. Pearce, deceased.
March 23, 1844 99-3w

E. S. JORDAN

WOULD most respectfully tender to his friends and the public generally, his hearty thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business on his own account, and would also inform them, that having been encouraged so to do, he has extended his business, and has just returned from New York, where he purchased an extensive and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following:

Blue, black and brown Cloths; Bombazines; Balzones; Chally, Muslins; Ginghams; Lawns; Dress and Furniture Prints; Dress, Apron and Bonnet Silks, of new and beautiful styles; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, with a good supply of Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, such as Fringes Gimps, Daisy and Jet Buttons; Tarleton, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; white and black Laces, for Cardinals; Ladies' black, white and colored Kid Gloves; Children's, Misses', Boys', Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Shoes; Misses' and Ladies' fine Straw, Leghorn and white Chip Bonnets; Boys' and Men's Straw, Leghorn and Fur Hats; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting.

Without further enumeration, suffice it to say, that the stock comprises nearly every article found in a fancy store. The above Goods are expected by the next arrival of the Steamboat, and will be sold as low as such Goods can be afforded. Terms, Cash, or short time to those who pay promptly.

☞ Mrs. JORDAN has patterns for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Caps, of the latest fashions. Ladies wishing rich Goods and neat work can save the trouble and expense of sending abroad by coming or sending their orders to Chesaw.
Chesaw, March 19, 1844. 99-6w

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray ho se, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind hoof white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.
Fayetteville, February 6. 92-tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. *LIN'S* BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by
E. J. HALE.

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,
by D. McLAURIN.
February 7, 1844. 92-tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.
March 26.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The following lines are placed at your disposal. You can insert them in the Observer, or cast them under the Editorial table. They were written in my boyhood, in the Spring of 1822, in Darlington District, S. C., and are an attempt to describe what I saw and felt at the time:

The rising sun salutes the fragrant earth,
And calls another morning into birth;
I, from my bed, refresh'd by sleep, arise,
Regale my senses and delight my eyes.
As forth I walk, Nature spreads all her charms,
And, hush'd to rest, my soul forgets alarms.
The gentle zephyrs round my forehead play,
And I, with joy, salute the rising day.
Down High-hill Creek, my fav'rite walk, I stray,
Where forests thick repel the flood of day.
From bush to bush the chatt'ring squirrel flits,
Or on a stately tree supinely sits;
His little heart no care nor trouble knows,
His active limbs secure him from his foes.
The tow'ring maple, deck'd in crimson plumes,
Fair Spring's first harbinger, resplendent blooms.
The birds with varied notes their echoes raise,
And chant, melodiously, their Maker's praise.
The plumb-tree next my ravish'd eyes behold,
Dress'd in a fragrant robe of white and gold;
The sparrows on its boughs, a beauteous corps,
Exulting sing "the Winter is no more."
The bees with varied hums my senses greet,
And fragrant odors make my bliss complete.
Then join, my soul, with Nature's choir, and sing
The smiling season—the delightful Spring.

A. D.

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

JOSEPH MEDLEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have understood, that at a recent meeting of the Democratic party of the County of Anson, over which you presided, my name was presented to this Congressional District as a suitable Representative to the approaching Baltimore Convention.

From the position in which I find myself thus unexpectedly placed, I feel impelled by candor, no less than by a sense of duty, to avail myself of this occasion of making known my views, on a question that has given rise to some diversity of opinion.

You will readily understand me as having reference to the organization of the Convention, a question originating with ourselves, and which, like other family quarrels, must be settled by ourselves, before we need expect any beneficial results to flow from our deliberations. Were I to consult my feelings on this occasion, I might be restrained, by prudential considerations, from giving an opinion on this controverted point; for differing as I do with some of our party, it is to be expected that my views, here presented, will be subject to animadversion.

Higher motives, however, influence me, and leave no option to take "counsel of my fears." Love of country and attachment to principle, often demand personal sacrifices, and he is utterly unworthy of a public trust, who would not declare his sentiments when prompted thereto by considerations like these. If ever the duty of speaking out is *imperative*, it is now, when our political high priests have dared to invade the very citadel of our affections, and there setting up images of their own orthodoxy, are denouncing all as heterodox, who do not join in proclaiming "great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

The point in controversy, and which is daily assuming more importance, is not as to the organization, (properly speaking,) of the Convention; for by this term we understand, "the act of arranging or forming the parts of a compound body in a suitable manner for use or service." Thus, in legislation, we say that the body is organized whenever its Speaker and other officers are chosen. As to an organization in this sense, it is a matter that should be left to the intelligence of the Delegates. But when the *question is as the manner* of voting, which is the very life and soul of the body itself, it is to be expected that the primary assemblies—the creating *power*—should be allowed to *breathe* into this image of theirs "the breath of life," without which it is *capable* of no good, but may be *productive* of much mischief. Is it not reasonable, and are we asking too much, to require, even as a "*sine qua non*," that both the method of choosing and the manner of voting should accord with the principles of the party? The solution of this question leads into a review of the reasons which gave rise to the call of the proposed Convention. At this stage of the inquiry, we are on no controverted ground, for all admit the end in view was to produce harmony in our counsels. We meet, then, in convention, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting opinions, growing out of individual preferences for the Presidency. We, at the time of the proposed call, had no compromises to settle. Democracy *then* was the same in Maine as in Louisiana, and wherever it exhibited itself, from its first struggles in a Monarchy to its consummation in a Republic, it was found striving to give efficiency to the *fairly* expressed will of a majority. What, then, are the two propositions which have been submitted to our consideration, and which of them better agrees, not with the *usages* of the party, as has been sophistically urged, but with the principles which we all profess to admire?

As to the usages, there have been none which can be pleaded, and before our opponents can take shelter behind "former precedent," they will at least be required to shew the analogy. I have said there were two propositions for organizing the Convention.—One is the Virginia plan, at least so called North of the Potomac. This proposes a certain number of Delegates in each Congressional District, as well as two from each State, shall be appointed, or chosen, a majority of whom shall decide how the whole vote of the State shall be given. That when they meet in Baltimore, they shall vote by States, yet count "*per capita*."

The other is the Maryland plan, which I understand to be as follows:—That there shall be one Delegate from each District, and two from the State; that they shall vote "*per capita*," and whoever obtains a majority, shall be the nominee of the Democratic party.

Here we have the two methods of voting, which have given rise so this controversy.

Our District, it would seem from the nomination you have made, desires to be represented, and it is for her to settle the *manner* with herself. She is now called on to do so. She must speak out—there can be no neutral ground; for the "Patrimony" itself, the right of choosing her rulers, is now covertly assailed. If it was worth acquiring at so great a sacrifice, it is certainly worth defending by a little firmness. I start out then with the proposition, that the District system, with the Delegates voting *per capita*, has advantages which its rival does not possess—that it brings home to the people a practical control in the selection of the chief Executive officer; that it attains every desirable end which Conventions have in view, in producing harmony, and preventing the election going to the House; that it secures to the minority a full and fair expression of opinion; that it is more in accordance with the principles of the party; that it violates no Constitutional compromise; and last, that it condemns the caucus system proper, which deserves the rebuke of all consistent Republicans.

We all profess to be Republicans—yes, *Democratic* Republicans, and with our party, at least, "*vox populi*" is said to have the binding force of "*vox Dei*." Which plan, then, is better calculated to carry out that will. *This* is the primary question, and should not be lost sight of; and although in its discussion we may blend it with others of less importance, they are only used as auxiliaries. We will here take a common sense view of the subject, after which we will argue from Constitutional analogy, and endeavor to show that they both point to the same result. Testing it then by this arbiter, we will suppose that we had no Federal Constitution, and existed only as so many separate and distinct Republics, and that, having no common head, we have assembled to recommend one. Would not the proper course be to allow each Delegate the full weight of his vote, or would it be more Democratic so to arrange the voting as to give a preponderating influence to the large Republics? If the latter receive a negative answer, then, why so? Because, says this arbitor, the very terms of the association were implied equality, and that no *method* of choosing or *mode* of voting should be allowed which has not that broad principle as its prototype. To make the case still stronger, if possible, and to exhibit the nakedness of the fraud attempted to be pla[illegible] off under the sanction of Democracy, let us suppose, which is the case, in fact, that these Republics had become States, and that in this changed relation they had conventional rights secured by a written constitution, and that this instrument had pointed out the manner in which their ruler was to be chosen. From causes purely of a party nature, they see proper to forestall its action, by the substitution of another mode. The time and place have been proposed. All eyes are turned to the convention, for the stake is an important one. The Empire State will be there, with the Key Stone State at her side, and the Old Dominion at her back, not erect, as heretofore, but rather *couchant*; New England, with the valley of Mississippi will loudly knock for admittance, and Southern chivalry demand an audience. At this juncture, the friends of one of the candidates propose such an organization as will give them the vantage ground, by the introduction of such a principle of voting as will secure the Presidential nomination, to their favorite States. That I have not over-colored the picture, consider for one moment the claims set up, "that the relative weight of the States, when nominating, shall be determined exclusively by the influence they have in the Electoral College." Upon the first blush, there is some plausibility in this proposition, but on a closer examination, its sophistry becomes manifest. By the Federal constitution, the influence which the States rightfully exert is different from the influence they are *made* to exert by party discipline. In the former, her real strength is here numerical strength, or nearly so; in the latter, the dominant party of each State, have introduced a species of gerrymandering, by which the general ticket system is adopted, which is totally subversive of equality, by depriving the minority of the right to be heard. Under the former, parties may be so equally balanced when they vote by districts that, like opposite qualities, they negative each others' influence; under the latter, this never can happen. If by the relative weight of the States is meant the relative constitutional weight, legitimately flowing from the exercise of its several functions, then we say agreed; and so say the friends of all the candidates save one. But if they mean that adventitious weight, which party now exercises under its permissive agency, (which it is not difficult to show is both unjust and anti-republican,) we indignantly reject the proposition. Suppose, however, we are not sustained in this view. [illegible] that the influence now exercised by party disc[illegible]e, in the several colleges, accor[illegible] with the [illegible] and letter of the Constitution, [illegible] hole- provisions for elect[illegible] the Pr[illegible] and- ard, instead of a pa[illegible]ken to the exclusion of [illegible]ion intended as a substitu[illegible]arty is concerned? Is not i[illegible]trate the entire strength of [illegible]our- pose of def[illegible]e, and prev[illegible] Being, then, [illegible] election, on what princip[illegible] Constitution, can it be maintain[illegible] weight of the States should be [illegible] nation from what it is in electing? be assumed that the larger States [illegible] own election, as to the standard of [illegible] themselves neither to the sovereignty popular principle?" If in this there be [illegible] of Republicanism, of justice, or any [illegible] Constitution, then I confess that I am [illegible] to perceive the one or ignorant as neve[illegible] ticed the other. Two things here presen[illegible] which it is necessary to notice:—first, as the

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The Empire State will be there, with the Key Stone State at her side, and the Old Dominion at her back, not erect, as heretofore, but rather *couchant*; New England, with the valley of Mississippi will loudly knock for admittance, and Southern chivalry demand an audience. At this juncture, the friends of one of the candidates propose such an organization as will give them the vantage ground, by the introduction of such a principle of voting as will secure the Presidential nomination, to their favorite States. That I have not over-colored the picture, consider for one moment the claims set up, "that the relative weight of the States, when nominating, shall be determined exclusively by the influence they have in the Electoral College." Upon the first blush, there is some plausibility in this proposition, but on a closer examination, its sophistry becomes manifest. 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But if they mean that adventitious weight, which party now exercises under its permissive agency, (which it is not difficult to show is both unjust and anti-republican,) we indignantly reject the proposition. Suppose, however, we are not sustained in this view. Is that the influence now exercised by party discipline, in the several colleges, accords with the letter of the Constitution, which holds provisions for electing the President, and awards, instead of a partiality to the exclusion of [illegible] intended as a substitution is concerned? Is not it the entire strength of the State to subserve the purpose of defeating and preventing Being, then, [illegible] election, on what principle Constitution, can it be maintained weight of the States should be [illegible] nation from what it is in electing be assumed that the larger States [illegible] own election, as to the standard of [illegible] themselves neither to the sovereignty popular principle?" If in this there be [illegible] of Republicanism, of justice, or any [illegible] Constitution, then I confess that I am [illegible] to perceive the one or ignorant as never [illegible] ticed the other. Two things here presented which it is necessary to notice:—first, as the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that *each* man should have one vote, in the first trial of strength; secondly, that the united voice of the people should prevail, not the people as constituting States, but "*We the People*," in their aggregate capacity. It is true that each State has as many electors as she has Senators and Representatives, but this is so small an admixture of sovereignty, as will scarcely impart to the first trial of strength a "national odor." Hence; a feature exhibits itself of rather an anomalous character, deviating from the true nature of the government, and which has been seized upon by Mr. Webster, and others of that school, as proof conclusive that ours is a consolidated, instead of a confederate government, in which the major interests are to prevail, forgetting that it derives its character, not from one isolated and imperfect provision—imperfect because not complete, and not complete because it is only a *part* of the mode pointed out. The very provision made by the constitution for carrying out the first attempt to elect, sustains the position taken. "Each state shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct Electors, &c." By this, the greatest extension of qualification is allowed, so that the whole numerical strength may be brought into requisition, embracing *every* man, and the electors, when chosen, are to vote (not upon the general ticket system) but "by ballot," each man for himself. He may put in a ticket for A. or a ticket for B; as in ancient times he put in a white or a black ball, at his own option. This provision of the constitution, we think, clearly sustains the last position taken. That plan, then, ought to be settled on, which secures the greatest approximation to the popular will; and that is not the popular will in the sense he e considered, which is made to speak through a *sovereign* exercise of power, as it must do when they vote by *states* and count "*per capita*."

We admit that an election made even by "sovereignty" itself, as when it goes into Congress, is Constitutional, and that there the general ticket system is perfectly legitimate. But it by no meant follows that it is Republican, for *there* it is the result of compromise, into which numbers did not enter, but was expressly allowed to the smaller States, in consideration of *waiving* their sovereignty in the Electoral Colleges.

We, however, do not ask this much, we are satisfied with the Constitution *as it is*.

Thus you see that "sovereignty," in its true sense, has been partially *surrendered*, to secure the Democratic feature, and the friends of one candidate refusing to restore it to its original state, ask so to exercise it, as to defeat the very end of its creation.

The District system, with the *per capita* mode of voting, is more conformable to the provisions of the constitution, and certainly violates none of its compromises. It is more conformable, because it is more Republican, and allows a greater latitude to private opinion. We ask, is it not reasonable, that a Delegate thus chosen, is more apt to represent the political complexion of his District, than he would be, if pledged to be governed by a majority of the delegates from his State. In the former case, the responsibility is direct and immediate; he reflects the political line of those whose mirror he is. In the latter, he takes the chances, is not governed by the preferences of his District, but of his State, instead of the voice of the United States, for which he has a constitutional right to contend; his District *may* be in a minority in a State, and yet in a majority in the Union. By the District plan, there is neither violence done to private opinion, nor yet are the chances of success lessened. But by the other, the former is outraged, while the latter is not increased.

If the object in reality be to harmonize conflicting opinions as to men, that end is attainable by the one as the other, with this difference—the first allows you to be heard, while the last seals up your lips, and proclaims "the utmost harmony prevailed."

If the object, in addition, be to prevent the election going to the House, that too is secured; for we propose to go pledged to support the nomination. We ask, then, Why the objection on the part of the larger States? Why not agree *so* to construct the convention, as to allow the greatest freedom of opinion? Why not be governed by constitutional analogy, when that which we are about to do is a kind of *estoppel* to the contingent provisions of that instrument. For ourselves, we say, either do this, *or* in the name of Republican freedom let us leave the constitution to carry out its own provisions, by becoming its own expositor, which we think the best way after all. We know but one way in which a meeting can be made to assume an unobjectionable character, and that is, as is here advocated, where the people send Delegates *expressly* instructed. Even this should only be resorted to as a medicine, to purify the political body; for even *this* would soon become subject, as we fear it is, to the control of unprincipled politicians, who love the fleece more than the flock.

I would not give the "toss of a button" for the real choice of the people, in the selection of the President, if either the members of Congress were to make the nomination, or the legislatures appoint the Electors. Nor is it shorn of many of its objectionable features, when a State, through its legislature, adopts the general ticket system, as is now the practice in our own State, as well as most others. It is a species of gerrymandering, totally indefensible in principle, and only resorted to to give the vote of the State to the dominant party. What, then, are the real characteristics of the Virginia or N. York plan! If we understand them, they are prominent, broad and bold. They propose no one mode for the construction of the convention; it is neither on the popular, federal or the sovereignty principle, but is made to partake of them all, not loosely thrown together, but *designedly* arranged.

When she speaks of the popular will, it is so arranged by the general ticket plan, that the will of the majority is *suppressed*; and when to do this, she calls in the aid of "sovereignty," she uses that "sovereignty," not in its legitimate, constitutional mode, but for the purpose of bearing down, overpowering and concentrating her divided individual preferences upon one man—thus giving to a small majority of a few large States, the control of a convention of political friends. Instead of meeting us like brothers, embarked upon a common bottom, she arrogantly seizes the helm, calls upon the ship's crew to be good sailors, to "look out for breakers," of which she is constantly reminding them, and leaves no discretion as to the port to which they sail. Call you *this* Democracy? If so, I am no Democrat. *Equality* is Democracy, the reverse is Federalism.

We cannot, sir, command language sufficiently courteous, to give vent to the just indignation which a bare recital of such a proposition enkindles; but we must be permitted to say, that it is an arrogant presumption, and an insult to the friends of the District system.

And for what, we ask, are we called upon to make such an unheard of surrender? Not for the advancement of *our* principles, for judging from recent indications in Congress, those have been assailed. The 21st Rule, one of the Palisades of our constitutional fortress, and in the rear of which stand our domestic institutions, is already tottering to its fall. Free Trade has received no assistance and Fanaticism no rebuke. Thus, as things *now* stand, we are called upon [illegible] ore the passive instruments of our own politic[illegible] gradation.

If such be the case, and we confess that we have some misgivings, the sooner we set up for ourselves the better, and although we may not be able to elevate the man of our choice, yet we shall have a conscious [illegible] political rectitude to animate our course. [illegible] is, would not satisfy an honest man. [illegible] this, (in the present aspect of affairs,) [illegible] ason to expect.

[illegible], as the political friend of John C. Cal[illegible] at no such game; if we must abide the [illegible] st be allowed at least to shuffle the [illegible] ning, nay desirous of concentrating the the party if it can be honorably effected; be denied us, then we prize our [illegible] des [illegible] the party," and must be left [illegible] set instances may require. M[illegible] have [illegible] ne no change! I now occ[illegible] ground [illegible] 1834 and 1836, when, w[illegible] ason and Calhoun. I was found resisting dictation. And come when it may, or whence it may, whether from the dictatorial nod of a caucus, or yet assuming the more specious guise of a popular convention, it shall receive my most decided rebuke.

It is time I had brought my letter to a close; I might have said more, but feeling as I do, could not have said less; and in conclusion let me add, that if the sentiments of the district are, as I have every reason to believe them, I should feel myself flattered in being the Representative of *such* a constituency; but, if otherwise, then with me at least, the "post of honor is a private station."

Respectfully, yours,
W. F. LEAK.
Richmond County, N. C., Feb. 1, 1844.

MR. TYLER'S "TRUMP CARD."—The letter of our Tyler Correspondent develops the policy and future course of the present administration. Briefly stated, it is this. A treaty of *some* kind is to be made with Texas, and to be presented to the Senate, on which a vote is to be forced so as to make the Northern Van Buren men and the Whigs show their hands. The rejection will be the signal for Mr. Tyler to present himself to the country as the *Texas candidate*. This is what our correspondent terms the "trump card" of Mr. Tyler, and it must be admitted that it is about as judicious a card, and discovers about as much political sagacity as has been common to this administration.

The first card of Mr. Tyler, was to join with the Loco Foco party, and he was told that he should have a chance in the Baltimore Convention. He soon found out to his sorrow, that they were willing to use him, but had no idea of being used. They were glad to have his offices as his vetoes, but they gave nothing in return, except to tell him that he was "a true democrat." He abandoned the Whigs, and now he abandons the Loco Focos. He begins business anew, on his own capital, and puts at the head of his banner, "Texas!" All the world will laugh at the issue except the office holders—poor fellows! and they have certainly no occasion to laugh—they are compelled to render themselves ridiculous in open day.

New York Express.

The Hall of Representatives Described.

The subjoined bird's-eye view of the House of Representatives is copied from the letter of the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Forum. It was probably suggested by the appearance presented by the Hall of Representatives on the day on which it was written—Monday last.

National Intelligencer:

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1844.

After an absence of three weeks from this centre of political-legislative attraction, I am again seated at my reporter's desk in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Perched above the members, I can take a bird's eye view of the troubled sea below me; as wave after wave of agitation lashes *around* and about. It was my fortune once *to see Niagara at the* breaking up of winter in all the turmoil of a spring freshet—it is the only thing in nature I can compare to the blended roar, noise, froth, angry spurging and head long splashing of the congregated wisdom, folly, politics, and partisanship which I see before me. Such a chaos of confused noises, such utter disregard of all the amenities of parliamentary debate, cannot be imagined unless actually seen. How the clerks [and reporters] can keep any thing like a record of business, or how members can vote understandingly, are to me among the unexplained mysteries of this grand pivot of our Union.

Anecdote.—The Washington correspondent of the True Sun relates the following: An evening or two after the accident on board the Princeton, a large crowd being assembled at Gadsby's, a stranger was heard to say: "I wish to Heaven Captain Tyler had been sitting astride of the gun when it was fired." A gentleman stepped up to him, rebuked him strongly, and said, "I shall make a personal affair of it." The stranger replied, "You had better hear me out before you say so. I intended to have added that if he had been seated on the gun *his good luck would have prevented the explosion!*"—A general huzza rewarded him for his ingenuity.

Epigrams.—A correspondent sends us the subjoined epigrams, which he has lately amused himself in translating from the German.—*Evening Post:*

ON AN AVARICIOUS MAN.

At rest beneath this churchyard stone,
Lies stingy Jemmy Wyatt.
He died one morning just at ten,
And saved a dinner by it

ON A MAN WITH A PARTICULARLY LARGE NOSE.

John lies asleep amid the grass,
While hot the summer sunshine glows;
He heeds it not, he sleeps beneath
The shadow of his own huge nose.

A Lively Place.—They have a little town "out West" (says the Picayune) which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers of his class, and which is "all sorts" of a stirring place. In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a clergyman, who afterwards ran a foot-race for drinks "all round;" as if this was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing a year's salary at single-handed poker and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to Lynch a man for hog stealing.

Lynch Law.—The negro, who murdered the German shoemaker and his wife the other day near Herculaneum, Missouri, was hung by the sovereign people on Tuesday last, according to the code of Judge Lynch.

Louisville Journ. March 12.

Steamboat Voting.—In the lower trade (says the Saint Louis New Era) the captains of steamboats have found it necessary to prohibit votes being taken on the Presidential question among the passengers, by dividing the votes on the two sides of the boat, because the voters on the Clay side of the boat so far outnumber and outweigh those on the Van Buren side as to endanger the boat by upsetting.

Wonders never Cease.—The large three story brick house on the corner of White-hall and Front street, New York, has been raised about eight feet from the foundation, with chimneys and every thing *statu quo*. It is done by means of jack-screws and strong timber. Such a marvel would astonish some people of even the oldest countries.—*Aurora.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mr. Gales: The fugitive memoranda of our old people, and their fast-fading recollections of the scenes of the Revolution, and of events connected with the early history of North Carolina, are rapidly passing away; and every effort should be made to preserve and perpetuate them. Many a gallant deed and noble instance of devoted patriotism has been already irrecoverably lost; deeds which would illustrate the character of our people —their perils and sacrifices in the arduous struggle in which they were engaged; and would now fill with just exultation the hearts of many whose actions teem with the life-blood of their heroic sires, and who are often wholly ignorant of their bold and patriotic achievements. Every new anecdote and incident of the Revolution that we read, is full of interest; and although many of them may not be of sufficient public importance to be dignified with a place on the page of our history, yet they should be gathered and treasured up and printed, and thus placed in the reach of our future historian.

These reflections were vividly enforced the other day, upon my reading to an aged and respectable lady of the olden times, who was raised on the Cape Fear, the account given in the Fayetteville Observer of the 7th inst. of "the battle of Elizabethtown in Bladen County." "Ah!" said she, when I had finished reading, "Well do I remember the events of that day, and some of the men that figured in them."

Among other anecdotes, she related substantially the following narrative:

Upon the dispersion of the Tories in that successful sortie at Elizabeth, above referred to, by the handful of Whigs under Captain (afterwards General) Brown, many of the Tories fled for refuge to Wilmington then in possession of the British, under the command of Major Craig; while a portion of the same spare Whig band, joined by a few other choice spirits of the county of Brunswick, under the command of Col. Leonard, formed an encampment above Wilmington and not far from the river, for the purpose of cutting off supplies from being carried by the Tories to the enemy, and to prevent their own and their neighbors' slaves from flocking down to the British camp, and for mutual protection generally.

This encampment was a source of great annoyance and vexation to the British commander, and the object of especial hatred and revenge to his new recruits who had been just so handsomely whipped at Elizabeth. It was resolved at Head Quarters that this encampment should be broken up, and a large force was immediately detailed on this service. A portion of them was sent to the main road, and were to wait in ambush at a bridge on a stream then known as Wood's Creek, not far below the camp, while other companies, under the guide of one of these Tories who well knew the few passways and situation of the country, were to be conducted and planted above, so as effectually to surround the camp and cut off retreat. Orders were given in the hearing of the guide to the chief officer of this expedition, *to show no quarters, but to put to instant death every thing that should be found with arms in their hands.* After early nightfall, this band sat out on their murderous errand.

The savage and bloodthirsty orders, their guide relented. Many of the men who were in that camp had been to school, neighbors and friends, had often done him acts of kindness, and his heart bled at the contemplation of the scene before him, and his inhuman instrumentality in having them cut up and butchered.—According after leaving the main road, he feigned to be lost, and purposely avoiding the right track, he kept them wandering in the woods from swamp to swamp, till as he supposed sufficient time would elapse for the Whigs to have notice of the approach of the British force, and be enabled to make good their retreat.

The Whig force did not exceed 30, and were chiefly mounted men; planters and men of character and substance. They had finished their scanty supper, had secured their horses for the night, and with their saddles for a pillow, and their saddle-blankets for a bed, they had lain down to rest, unconscious of their peril and of the horrible destiny that had been prepared for them.

The British force had in the mean time arrived at the bridge, and were anxiously awaiting the signal for their onset. The signal passed on, and yet no sound was heard. They became impatient, and gave a blast from their horn to apprise their comrades of their position and readiness, and to receive their response. The sound was heard in the Whig camp. "What noise is that?" said a dreamy sentry, as he paced his lonely rounds. "Oh nothing," said another and a platoon of musketry fired upon them. The top of Manly's hat was shot away. One of the Smiths was badly wounded—his horse shot down on the bridge, and in falling caught his rider under him; and the British as they passed, perforated the body of the poor fellow with their bayonets, and commenced a running pursuit. The camp in the mean time had heard the firing, *the guide was still lost in the swamps*, and all but poor Smith made good their retreat. Thus this gallant band of chivalrous and devoted spirits, through an almost miraculous intervention of an overruling Providence, escaped the well-planned stratagem projected for their heartless and cold-blooded massacre, and were spared to their families and country.

"I knew many of those men," continued this good lady, "well. The Waddells, the Browns, the Smiths, the Owens and Leonards are names still well known along the Cape Fear. Gen. Thomas Owen, (the father of the late Gov. Owen) was a particular friend of my husband's to the day of his death. He often spoke of him. 'Tom Owen,' he would say, 'was a warm-hearted friend, generous to a foe and as brave a soldier as ever wore a sword.' "Moorhead" said she, "was a tall, thin man, of mild and amiable temper. He lived near Elizabeth, and died of consumption.

"Manly, who held a Captain's commission, and was an active partizan officer in the Militia during the war, removed to the back country, and settled in the County of Chatham, distinguished throughout a long life for the strictest integrity and unflinching firmness.

"Poor Slingsby," said she, (another name mentioned in the account of the Battle of Elizabethtown,) "who was killed by the Whigs at Elizabeth, deserved a better fate. He was by birth an Englishman—had taken the oath of allegiance to the British crown, and like many others, then and now called Tories, acted under a conscientious sense of obligation to his Sovereign. He was a man of fine talents, and left an amiable and helpless family."

Thus, Sir, I sat for hours listening to these narratives; but I fear I am trespassing. They were to me exceedingly interesting; but they may not be so to others. And while I ask you to publish this or not as you may see fit, I will conclude as I began, with the sincere hope, that all who can, will contribute such information as they may possess, relative to the early history of the State; and especially the events and anecdotes and men of the Revolution.

It is understood and has become matter of general gratulation, that this subject of preparing materials for a history of North Carolina, has engaged the hearty attention of Hon. D. L. Swain, the talented and efficient President of our University. *He is just the man to do it.* Possessing talents of the first order, a mind inquisitive and patient, of antiquarian research and a proud reputation to be sustained, and which he has justly merited by the fidelity and ability with which he has heretofore discharged his various high trusts and offices, I feel confident if he undertakes it, that he and the State will be proud of the work.

'76.

FOR THE RALEIGH INDEPENDENT.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle:

Sir: My attention was directed by a friend, to an article in your paper of the 6th inst, headed *Battle of Elizabethtown.*

The distinguished gentleman, who furnished you with an account of the battle, I have no doubt, gave it to you, as he received it; but his informant overlooked the particulars which characterized it; and which establish its claim, to be ranked with those actions of our revolutionary struggle, that exhibited military skill. According to the showing of your correspondent, it was an attack of great daring; and executed with astonishing secrecy and despatch. But these, though among the elements of war, do not necessarily imply military talents; nor can they aspire to that glory, which is the crowning privilege of military enterprise. On the contrary, the actors might have forfeited all that applause, which is due to their valor, by the want of prospective measures. And the discriminating annalist, might deem it his duty, to note this achievement, as the lucky termination of a desperate adventure, in which the passions had more to do, than the intellect; —and which deserved consideration, merely as the accidental but efficient cause, of important consequences to the country. Suppose this heroic band had attacked the stronghold of Toryism *without any of those stratagems and expedients*, which an experienced officer knows how to practice; and that stronghold, containing a numerical force, at least five-fold greater than their own, of equal intrepidity, and under an officer, whose abilities and well-tried courage, *Owen, Morehead*, and *Robeson*, took a central position, as previously arranged; and the main body rushed to a point, at a specified distance, on his right; and reloaded with almost inconceivable rapidity. The words of command were then heard, in loud and distinct tones: On the right! Col. *Dodd's* company! Advance! (No such officer, and no such company being present.) The main body advanced and fired; and wheeling, rushed to a point to the left, and reload as before; and the order was given in the same audible voice: On the left! Col. *Gillespie's* company! Advance! (No such officer, and no such company being present.) The main body advanced and fired. Again: On the right! Col. *Dickson's* company! Advance! (The same fiction being repeated.) The main body advanced and fired; and wheeling, rushed to the designated point. Again: On the left! Major *Wright's* company! Advance! (The same fiction being repeated.) The main body advanced and fired.

This *ruse de guerre* was carried on, until the Whig band was multiplied into ten or eleven companies. It succeeded in making an impression on the garrison, that it was attacked by a body of one thousand strong, led on by experienced officers.

The self-possession and the energy with which the orders were given; and the celerity and animation with which they were executed, under circumstances of recent fatigue and exposure, are almost unparalleled in history. During the time occupied in these evolutions, Col. *Brown*, with his staff, as I have called them, were improving accidents, and *nicking* occasions for taking deadly aims.

There must have been a sublimity in the scene. The darkness of night, broken by a sheet of flame, at every successive volley of the Whig band; the outcries and clamor; the disorderly firing of the Tories; the gallant efforts of Col. *Slingsby* to restore order, and to form his lines; his fall, so sanguinely desired, and yet so much regretted; and the total route of the garrison, would, to a person not engaged in the conflict, if such a one could have been there, have presented a spectacle of horror, more easily imagined than described.

In this scene were exhibited all the brilliant features of the enterprise. Here, on the field of battle, *strategy* and *tactics* were combined—and constituted the military skill of the commander of the Whig force. He vanquished the enemy, by the exercise of such skill as could not have been surpassed; and by a boldness and hardihood, a promptitude of obedience and rapidity of movement, on the part of those under his command, that would have shed a lustre on the disciplined legions of modern Europe.

It is proper now to state, how I came by my information. I first heard the account, in the way your correspondent received it, from persons whose names I cannot recollect; and it left no impression on my mind, but that of a desperate attack in the night, on Col. *Slingsby's* post; and perhaps a panic in the garrison.

Upwards of thirty years ago, I heard General *Brown* himself recount the particulars. It was on the deck of a packet boat, between *Smithville* and *Wilmington*. A young Irishman from *Baltimore*, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was one of the passengers. He was a furious zealot of rebellion against all government, and obtruded on the company his political opinions. He declaimed against our institutions, and inveighed in virulent language against some of our most distinguished statesmen. Several gentlemen were present, all natives; and I believe there was not one who was not roused by the insolence of this foreigner. One or two glanced at him, but he disregarded their remarks, and continued to vapor, with a provoking contempt for his fellow passengers. At length Gen. *Brown*, who was the only one of us who derived authority from age, and revolutionary services; and who had been kindled into indignation by his impertinence, commenced an oblique attack on him, by marking the distinction, between the legitimate patriotism of that day, which "*tried men's souls*," and the spurious love of liberty, of the then epoch, which tendered its services, uncalled for and unrequired; and vaunted itself in noisy strictures on the administration; and malevolent accusations against the distinguished patriots, who conduct it. He proceeded to relate some anecdotes of his military life; but none of them, riveted my attention so entirely, as the affair at Elizabethtown. When his narration reached the battle ground; and he depicted the operations there, he grew very warm. We all became engrossed by the subject; and the Irishman was reduced to silence and mortification.

It happens, that the mode of collecting materials for a history of the State, which I have, for many years past recommended, has been reduced to practice by you; and with immediate success; and without any

JUSTICE TO HENRY CLAY,

In which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Randolph, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren are brought under review.

The following letter is from General James Hamilton, formerly a distinguished member of Congress from South Carolina. It is addressed to the Muscogee Clay Club of Georgia, in answer to an invitation for him to take part in the proceedings contemplated on the arrival of Mr. Clay at that place:

OSWICHEE BEND, Russell Co., Ala., March 4, 1844.

My dear Sir: On returning from Savannah to this place, I had the pleasure to receive your kind favor of the 26th ult., enclosing an invitation of the Muscogee Clay Club to be present at the reception of Mr. Clay at Columbus, on the 11th inst.

I very much regret that the necessity for a short, but urgent visit to Texas, will compel me to leave home for New Orleans on the 8th inst. I shall, therefore, have to deny myself the sincere gratification which their invitation so acceptably promises.

You do me no more than justice in supposing that the very high estimate which I have long since formed of Mr. Calhoun's eminent qualifications for the government of this country, should in no degree interfere with my cordial disposition to do honor to the distinguished individual who is about to visit you.

It is true, that however much I may have differed with Mr. Calhoun on a mere financial question, which at one time more materially divided the country than at present, yet I have always recognized in his admirable genius, consummate ability and acknowledged moral worth, those resources for high public service which in any station would confer security and renown on his country. But it seems that the usual organs of the party to which he is supposed to belong, whether accredited or not, have so far pronounced a different judgment, as probably to postpone his claims in favor of another distinguished candidate; and certainly, according to all the tokens of party organization, it appears that the Baltimore Convention will perform no other office but to register an edict which has already gone forth, and that, like Maelzel's celebrated automaton trumpeter, this curious piece of mechanism has been specially wound up to sound a particular note. Whether this note will be in accordance with the sentiment of the people of the United States remains to be seen.

My own bosom testifies to the truth of a remark that you most justly make, in the letter you have done me the honor to address me, that the preference which I have expressed for my distinguished fellow-countryman, Mr. Calhoun, is in no degree inconsistent with the personal friendship I entertain for Mr. Clay, or of the just appreciation which I have formed of his ability and patriotism during a service for several years with him in the Congress of the U. States; often in an excited opposition, in which we are best able to estimate the worth and power of those with whom we may be associated.

I became acquainted with Mr. Clay in the session of 1823, when he filled the chair of Speaker of the House of Representatives. Although at that time a young member, yet through his kindness and partiality, I was placed at the head of one of its influential committees. Our acquaintance ripened into the strongest social intimacy, which continued without abatement, until the formation of that great party which was constituted to effect the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency of the United States. It is known to you we took different sides. I felt myself, in the angry contest which marked that great public convulsion, gradually separated from him. Although I never indulged in the smallest personal abuse and denunciation of this gentleman—which would have been so utterly inconsistent with our former relations—yet, after the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, I was in the habit of passing Mr. Clay, in the streets of Washington, without even a distant recognition—for I had then the folly to regard an opponent of Gen. Jackson almost as a public enemy of the country. Such is the madness of party! These relations continued till I was summoned by Mr. Randolph to attend him to the field, under Mr. Clay's challenge, in consequence of the flagrant insult which he had offered him in the Senate of the U. States, in conjunction with your lamented fellow countryman Col. Tattnal, at that time a member of the House of Representatives from Georgia. There are some circumstances connected with this duel which have never been made public, which, as they are honorable both to the living and the dead, I hope I may be pardoned in relating. I do not think they will render Mr. Clay's reception less cordial and enthusiastic, among a people who, if they cherish romantic, and, as they are called, false notions of honor, are at the same time alive to the testimonies of a gallant, generous and feeling spirit.

The night before the duel, Mr. Randolph ing. I found him kind and confiding he had something He then remarked, ined to receive— fire; nothing shall of his head; I will ow, or his children uld be shed over od of Virginia rests not, in this wide ay this tribute up- d, and resting his remained some mo-

nd," (for ours was adship, bequeathed ply regret that you ject to me, for you e field and to see me the responsibil- li'e, in sustaining row it away. But wn conscience and best monitors. I der the enormous l insult you have ot dissuade. I feel nmunicate to Col. He begged me he was very much l take the studs and him." I however we repaired, about ph's lodging, whom 's great poem. For some moments he did not permit us to say one word in relation to the approaching duel; and he at once commenced one of those delightful criticisms, on a passage of this Poet, in which he was wont so enthusiastically to indulge. After a pause, Col. Tattnal remarked, "Mr. Randolph, I am told that you have determined not to return Mr. Clay's fire; I must say to you, my dear sir, if I am only to go out to see you shot down, you must find some other friend." Mr. Randolph remarked that it was his determination. After much conversation the subject, I induced Colonel Tattnal to allow Mr. Randolph to take his own course as his withdrawal, as one of his friends, might lead to very injurious misconstructions. At last, Mr. Randolph, smiling said, "well, Tattnal, I promise you one thing, if I see the devil in Clay's eye, and that with malice prepense he means to take my life, I may change my mind." A remark I knew he merely made to propitiate the anxieties of his friend.

Mr. Clay and himself met at 4 o'clock the succeeding evening, on the banks of the Potomac. But he saw "no devil in Clay's eye," but a man fearless, and expressing the mingled sensibility and firmness which belonged to the occasion.

I shall never forget this scene as long as I live. It has been my misfortune to witness several duels, but I never saw one, at least in its sequel, so deeply affecting.

The sun was just setting behind the blue hills of Randolph's own Virginia. Here were two of the most extraordinary men our country in its prodigality had produced, about to meet in mortal combat. Whilst Tattnal was loading Randolph's pistol, I approached my friend, I believed for the last time; I took his hand; there was not in its touch the quivering of one pulsation. He turned to me and said, "Clay is calm, but not vindictive. I hold my purpose, Hamilton, in any event; remember this." On handing him his pistol, Col. Tattnal sprung the hair trigger. Mr. Randolph said, "Tattnal, although I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with either a pistol or gun, yet I never fire with the hair trigger; besides, I have a thick buckskin glove on, which will destroy the delicacy of my touch, and the trigger may fly before I know where I am." But, from his great solicitude for his friend, Tattnall insisted upon clearing the trigger. On taking their position, the fact turned out as Mr. Randolph anticipated; his pistol went off before the word, with the muzzle down.

The moment this event took place, Gen. Jesup, Mr. Clay's friend, called out that he would instantly leave the ground with his friend, if this occurred again. Mr. Clay at once exclaimed it was entirely an accident, and begged that the gentleman might be allowed to go on. On the word being given Mr. Clay fired without effect, Mr. Randolph discharging his pistol in the air. The moment Mr. Clay saw that Mr. Randolph had thrown away his fire, with a gush of sensibility, he instantly approached Mr. R. and said, with an emotion I never can forget, "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds." Deeply agitated by this scene, I could not refrain from grasping Mr. Clay by the hand, and said, "My good sir, we have been long separated, but, after the events of to-day, I feel that we must be friends forever." *We have been so.*

I do not know that I should have referred to this transaction, if I did not believe this last incident had no small influence on an important public event in Mr. Clay's life. I allude to the celebrated compromise on the action of the tariff of 1828, by the Senate of South Carolina.

I need not recapitulate the circumstances which precipitated that measure, or the fearful situation in which the country was placed, when Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, standing as it were over the troubled water, approached nearer to each other to still the angry flood. Apart from all public considerations, which could adequately find their origin in his own patriotism, I have always believed, although pride and delicacy have hitherto forbid an explanation, that the touch of our hands on the old battle field, on the banks of the Potomac, was not without its influence on Mr. Clay, when uniting his exertions to those of Mr. Calhoun, to compose this seemingly disastrous quarrel, he took an anxious and friendly estimate of what he deemed the difficulty of my own position. But in the vicissitudes of all human things how strangely the relations of party had been changed. There, on the one hand, was Gen. Jackson, to whom South Carolina had dedicated the embodied spirit of all her sons, beleaguering her with his troops and Mr. Clay, who had been the unspared object of her reproach, striving to avert a conflict!

I feel, sir, that the country owes him a large debt of gratitude for his exertions at this conjuncture, and that the South has never done him justice. I desire not to be misunderstood. There was no day in the week, Sundays excepted, on which the volunteers which I had the command, at that time, in Charleston, would not have gone out and have given Gen. Jackson's regulars battle, if this was to have decided the issue, notwithstanding our just appreciation of the skill and gallantry of the distinguished officer to whom their command had been confided, and who, on a trying occasion, added to his known valor so benignant a desire for peace and conciliation. But we knew that on the discharge of the first musket, the streets of our city would run with fraternal blood. Mr. Clay lent his hand to stay the torrent. Can we then regard with indifference the services such a man rendered at such a time?

You will permit me to remark that I now take no part in the politics of the country.—I have not voted for five years at an election, nor do I know that I shall vote for the next five years to come. Engaged in an anxious and ardent effort to pay my debt by tilling the soil on the banks of this river, the sunny acclivity of public honors has no attractions for me—I seek the valley, and prefer the shade. There was a time when I might have cherished other aspirations, but that time has gone forever. Retired, therefore, from the contest of parties, I think my very position makes me a witness beyond exception. But still my opinions may be of very little value—such as they are, you are entitled to them.

I believe Mr. Clay's election is about as probable as any human event, in futurity, can well be. A vista of renown will be opened to him, which has awaited the administration of no previous President, since that of the "father of our country." If he is able, by the commanding influence, to arrest in Congress the portentous agitation of the slave question, and to fix the tariff firmly on the basis of the principles of *his own* compromise, he will, in saving his country, have reaped his own harvest, abundant and fructifying, now and forever. I know no man who has more of the instrumental means to perform this high function than himself.

I believe, in the splendor of a yet unclouded genius, his ambition will be on a level with the august position he is likely to occupy. God grant that it may be so.

That man must have a limited sight, and strong nerves, who does not see, or seeing does not feel, that the country has to pass through a valley encompassed with clouds and darkness. The crisis requires a gifted sagacity, and the highest moral courage.—Mr. Clay has these qualities, in a degree conferred on few men. In making these remarks, I beg you not to consider one of them as intended in disparagement of the gentleman who is considered, as hitherto, in opposition to Mr. Calhoun in the ranks of the same party, to which they are both said to belong.

For Mr. Van Buren, I cherish feelings of kindness and esteem, which I should be insensible to both his merits and his uniform friendship if I did not both entertain and express. If, at any time, I have ever appeared to occupy an antagonist position to this gentleman, it has been rather to the measures of his party, than himself—measures which derived their authority from the potent influence of a chief, the repose of whose declining years I would not *now* disturb, if I could. Let the rays of his glory, gathering together on the banks of the river I am soon destined to visit, settle with collected majesty, eternal and enduring, on his fame.

You may well ask, if I entertain these feelings towards most of our public men, to whom I am opposed? I answer not one. The embers of party spirit are extinguished in my bosom, after having felt, as intensely as most men, their burning heat. I am sensible, with one of the most eloquent and philosophical of statesmen, of the truth of the remark that "Old factions are volcanoes burnt out; from their ashes the fruitful olive and vine take root." I feel that by these exhausted craters I can plant a few of those charities which induce us to look with indulgence on the opinions of others, and with a less overweening confidence in our own. Although I have not felt it worth my while, or any body's while, to define my position, and to determine whether I am a Democrat or Whig (for on certain points I have differed and agreed with both parties)—yet, I cannot but feel and express my strong regard for the Whigs of Georgia, who, at a time when South Carolina needed friends, were nearly all, nullifiers to a man, and prepared to "back us to the death." I therefore, am little disposed to quarrel with them now, if they happen to have made up their minds to support an individual for the Presidency who was mainly instrumental in the only substantial reduction of the Tariff which has ever been effected, on any recognized principle of public security; who has stood forth on two occasions as the great and successful mediator of the perilous strifes of this confederacy and who, to brilliant courage and surpassing genius, unites the most attractive social qualities. I may have had my preferences, my dear sir, and they are entitled to theirs, which they are quite likely to make far more effectual than my own, by a triumph decisive and overwhelming.

Pardon this long, rambling letter, which is at your disposal to use as you please.—Retain but the assurance of the great esteem with which I am,

Faithfully and respectfully,
Your friend and ob't. servant,
J. HAMILTON.

Tactics of the Enemy.—Despairing of the success of an effort to awaken the dormant Jackson enthusiasm, or of an appeal to the reason of the people, the Locofocos now, like the impostors of old, invoke the powers of superstition. The people are treated as children to be scared by signs and omens, and to Amos Kendall has been entrusted the task of getting them up for the occasion. Portents dire, told with fearful upturnings of the whites of eyes and in a hollow sepulchral tone of voice, worthy accompaniments of an old negro crone's ghost story, are now paraded in almost every Locofoco paper we open, instead of arguments, to induce the intelligent, shrewd, business people of this country to vote against Henry Clay and for Martin Van Buren!

The only parallel to these efforts is the ingenious device resorted to by the Chinese, who, in their late war with the English, dressed up a corps of their soldiers in the most hideous costumes they could imagine, thinking thereby to drive the "outside barbarians" in wild affright from their coasts. A few well-directed volleys brought these Chinese "*devils*," as they were styled, to their knees, begging for mercy, and the American Locofoco imps will share the same fate. The fact is, to use an old, but expressive saying, too many of our people have been brought up in the woods to be scared by owls.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the last accounts, resolutions were under consideration expressive of decided opinion against the annexation of Texas. The debate on the subject is said to have been warm and animated, and particularly so between the "Democratic" leaders and the refractory members of their party. In the course of the debate, Mr. McFadden, from Washington county, stated that letters had been received by members of the House from Washington, marked "*private and confidential*," earnestly urging the members *to resist all action on this subject in that body*, and by no means to suffer any resolutions of instruction to pass! When asked for his authority for this assertion, he stated that if the obligation of secrecy was removed, he would name the gentlemen who had received the letters; but there was no response to his appeal.—*National Intelligencer.*

More Counterfeits.—The last Hamburg Journal says: Counterfeit 50 dollar bills of the Commercial Bank at Columbia, S. C., are in circulation. We saw a bill of this description the other day, which required very close examination to detect its deceptive parts.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

Mr. CLAY is expected to arrive in Wilmington today, and will leave that place for Raleigh on tomorrow.

The Steamers William B. Meares and Fayetteville left this for Wilmington on Monday morning, loaded with passengers, all anxious to behold the great Statesman.

A WHIG TRIUMPH IN CONNECTICUT.

It gives us much pleasure to present to our readers the subjoined news from the election which was held in Connecticut on Monday for Governor of the State and Members of its Legislature.

The Whigs, it will be seen, have nobly done their duty, and secured a brilliant triumph. They have certain majorities in both branches of the Legislature, which will give them at least one United States Senator, and enable them also to elect a Whig Governor in case the people have failed to make a choice.

The returns below give to Mr. Baldwin the Whig candidate for Governor, a majority of 1,676 votes over the present incumbent (Mr. Cleveland) who is his "Democratic" competitor, and 431 votes over both him and the Abolition candidate. There is one entire county and some few scattering towns yet to be heard from.

The Whigs now have eight majority in the Senate, and three districts to hear from, and, out of 156 members elected to the House, the Whigs have a majority of twenty-two; making their present majority THIRTY on joint ballot. Last year the "Democrats" had a majority of thirty-six.

We give a brief summary of the news as contained in an extra from the New York Tribune:

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Baldwin.	Cleveland.	Abol.
Hartford county,	5,983	5,316	250
New London,	2,384	2,306	167
Tolland,	1,860	1,893	103
Middlesex,	1,869	2,026	143
New Haven,	4,537	4,180	194
Fairfield,	4,899	4,390	73
Litchfield,	3,796	3,541	315
Total, (ex Windham,)	25,328	23,652	1,245

Baldwin over Cleveland 1,676. Baldwin over Cleveland and scattering 431.

Windham county may have given Cleveland 100, but we think not; but there will be an abolition vote against a choice. It is probable, however, that Baldwin is chosen Governor by the people; at any rate, he cannot have less than 1,000 over Cleveland, and will certainly be chosen by the Legislature if he is not by the people.

LEGISLATURE—NEARLY FULL.

	SENATE.		HOUSE.		No
Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	choice.
Hartford,	3	0	13	14	4
Middlesex,	–	1	6	10	2
New Haven,	2	1	13	8	6
Fairfield,	3	0	15	7	6
Litchfield,	2	1	18	8	12
Tolland,	1	1	6	10	4
New London,	2	1	12	10	
Windham,	Not heard from.				
Total,	13	5	89	67	

We have a report from one town (Windham) only in Windham county, which shows a large Whig gain. The county cannot be much against us, either for Governor or Legislature. Two Senators from this county and one from Middlesex to learn from are doubtful.

Most of the towns which have chosen no Representatives have dissolved the meeting, and cannot elect again. It is impossible that the Legislature should be against us.

P. S. The Whig candidate for Governor falls short of an election by about 400 votes, but will be elected by the Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly Whig. The Senate is composed of 21 members, 15 of whom are Whigs. The Whig majority in the House will be from 20 to 25.

The gain in the popular vote over the last Gubernatorial election is upwards of 3,000.

This election secures a Whig Governor and Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, and one (if not two) U. S. Senators.

NEW YORK.—The elections recently held for various town officers, are highly favorable to the Whigs.

RHODE ISLAND.—The annual election took place, in Rhode Island on Wednesday. There was no regular opposition to the Whig ticket, which was elected throughout.

REV. DR. CAPERS.—In our last, we noticed the correction made by this distinguished Minister, of a report that he had delivered a speech in Alabama, eulogising Mr. Clay, and that it was a kinsman of his, who made the speech. The Raleigh Standard of last Wednesday also notices the fact, and then adds, in conspicuous type,—

"In addition to this, Dr. Capers himself has come out in the papers, and says he will not vote for a duellist, a gambler, or a profane swearer,—in other words, that he will not support Henry Clay for President."

Any one who is curious to see Dr. Capers's letter, may find it in "The Globe" of April 1st, and IT DOES NOT CONTAIN A WORD OF THIS VILE STUFF, which is, so far as we know or believe, a FORGERY of the Standard, or some of its party. It appears as an Editorial remark in the Standard, and we must therefore presume that it originated there. Certain it is, that the letter, as published in the Globe, has no expression at all like it. The Globe and Standard may be seen at this office, by any one who may be curious to compare the two.

We have no doubt that this *forgery* is perpetrated to influence the large and influential body of Christians, of whom Dr. Capers is one, against Mr. Clay. What will they think of it? Do they think that dueling, and gambling, and profane swearing, even if Mr. Clay were guilty of them, are at all to be compared in baseness to such a crime as the Locofocos thus perpetrate to carry their political objects? No.

But they know, as the Standard Editor knew a year or two ago, that it is a slander to charge Mr. Clay *now* with being guilty of such immoralities.—And they know, as the Standard knows, that the very Andrew Jackson who is lauded to the skies by such papers as the Standard, is quite as obnoxious to the charge of being a duellist, a gambler, and a profane swearer, and all to a much more shocking extent, than ever Mr. Clay was. What abominable hypocrisy!

MR. GRAHAM'S HEALTH.—We are happy to state (says the Hillsborough Recorder of Thursday last,) that Mr. Graham's health continues rapidly to improve. He rode out yesterday and the day before with benefit; and we have every reason to hope that he will soon be upon his feet again.

SALT! SALT!!

The Locofoco Free Traders, in their Papers and Speeches, are continually harping about the "*increased duty on Salt*" in the Whig Tariff, when *the fact is, it is less than it ever was before.* The duty on Salt in the present Tariff is *reduced below what it ever was before.* Under the

Tariff of 1816	it was	20	cents a bushel.	
"	1824	" 20	"	"
"	1828	" 20	"	"
"	1832	" 10	"	"
"	1842	" 8	"	"

Yes, and it should never be forgotten, that in favor of the Tariff of 1816, voted John C. Calhoun, Richard M. Johnson, Samuel D. Ingham, Alfred Cuthbert, and many others of that party.

For the Tariff of 1824, voted Martin Van Buren, Andrew Jackson, Thomas H. Benton, Richard M. Johnson, Jas. Buchanan, &c.

For the Tariff of 1828, voted Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, Thomas H. Benton, Jas. Buchanan, Silas Wright, Charles A. Wickliffe, &c.

Yet, a duty of 8 cents a bushel on Salt is now a most unpardonable sin, because it is laid in an act passed by a Whig Congress! The poor man is ground to death with such a heavy tax, and he is told over and over again, how the insupportable burden enters into every mouthful of food he eats. Can it be possible that the people will permit themselves to be imposed upon by such base attempts at deception? Are not decent and enlightened men, of which there are too many in the Locofoco party, ashamed of a cause which is only sustained by such means?

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 1st, after a good deal of unimportant business, the bill to reduce postages was taken up, and debated until adjournment.

On Tuesday, the Fortification bill and the bill to reduce the rates of postage, &c. were discussed during the greater part of the day.

On Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Allen, the vote making appropriation for the Military Academy, was reconsidered; and the question recurring on its passage, it was passed, 27 to 11.

The bill making appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was discussed, and finally postponed to next day.

The bill from the House making appropriations for fortifications, was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday, the principal part of the day was spent in debate on the bill to establish a Naval Depot at Memphis, Tennessee.

On Friday, no business of importance was transacted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday the 30th, a motion to take up private bills, which were in order, was rejected, 87 to 66; and the Army Bill was taken up. Mr. Petit of Indiana (Locofoco) moved to strike out the pay of the Chaplains in the Army, and supported his motion by a speech, in which he strongly opposed the employment of Preachers in the Army and Navy, asking, "What have the Army and Navy to do with Religion?" He was eloquently replied to by Messrs. Morris, Holmes, Hammett, J. R. Ingersoll, and Hardin, to whom he replied, and was seconded in a speech by Mr. Wentworth, in a tirade of abuse of the Whig party, so ridiculous that it brought down roars of laughter from the Whigs. After which Mr. Petit, being appealed to by his own friends to withdraw his amendment, did so.

On Monday, the business of the Territories was the special order, and occupied the day.

On Tuesday, no business of importance was transacted.

On Wednesday, Mr. Davis of Indiana, made a report from the Committee on Public Lands, which was ordered to be printed.

Massachusetts Resolutions.—By general consent five separate reports from the members of the Select Committee to which was referred the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, recommending an amendment of the Constitution making free population the sole basis of representation in Congress, were made to the House. One signed by Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings, one signed by Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll and Mr. Garret Davis, of Ky., one by Mr. Morse of Maine, one by Mr. Burke of N. H., and one by Mr. Semple of Ia.

A long desultory discussion arose upon the subject, of the manner of disposing of these reports and the proceedings of the Committee, which ended in adopting a motion to lay the Reports on the table, and that their further consideration be postponed till to-morrow.

In addition to these reports there is another submitted some time since by the late Mr. Gilmer, which was included in the foregoing motion.

The House then took up the resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee some time since. The first resolution provides that the amendment of the Constitution referred to in the Massachusetts resolutions, ought not now to be recommended. The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution and it was concurred in—yeas 156, nays 13.

The second resolution provides that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject—which was also agreed to.

On Thursday, the rules were suspended and the Army bill taken up, and after being amended, was passed, 109 to 36.

Mr. Adams moved that the reports from the Select Committee on the Massachusetts resolutions be printed, which motion prevailed.

The resolution from the Senate, proposing to adjourn Congress on the 27th May, came up, and on motion of Mr. Dromgoole, its further consideration was postponed till the 13th May.

On Friday, the House ordered the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Tariff.

The principal part of the day was spent in debate on the bill making appropriations for certain Harbors and Rivers.

On Saturday, nothing of importance.

The Whig triumph in Connecticut, it would seem, has had the effect of curing Senator Niles of his insanity. The New York Journal of Commerce says: The Hon. Jno. M. Niles, of Connecticut, who has been detained by ill health, has so far recovered that he passed through the city of New York on Friday morning on his way to Washington.

G. A. Miller, Esq. has been unanimously selected by a County Convention as the Whig Candidate to represent Davie county in the next House of Commons.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. R. D. Addington, Surgeon Dentist. Mr. A. comes highly recommended.

Mr. Joseph W. Hampton has withdrawn from the Editorial Chair of the Charlotte Jeffersonian, and is succeeded by Mr. Samuel C. Crawford, of whom all we know, is, that Mr. H. endorses his "political orthodoxy and ability." (Mr. H. meant well, doubtless, but if he had denounced his successor as a Whig, it would have been a stronger recommendation to some folks.)

In wishing Mr. Hampton more success in his retirement than we think he deserved as Editor of the Jeffersonian, we cannot help saying a few words about one of his last Editorials, endeavoring to speak more forbearingly than we would do if he were still at the helm. We allude to a long article on the oft repeated charge of "Bargain and Corruption."

The Editor says, "Adams agreed to give, and *did give* him the office of Secretary of State," as a consideration for Mr. Clay's vote. Now if the late or present Editor of the Jeffersonian will only *prove* the first part of this *assertion* to be true, we will not only abandon Mr. Clay, but will agree that the universal Whig party shall do likewise! Come, here's a fair proposition; come up to the mark!

The Editor goes on to say, "These were the charges against him at the time; and so clearly was the public mind convinced of their truth, that Mr. Clay did not even dare to attempt a formal refutation."

This is news indeed! Did the Editor never hear of Mr. Clay's appeal to the House, and the triumphant result of that appeal? Did he never hear of the speech Mr. Clay delivered on his return to Kentucky after the charge had been first uttered? Did he never hear of Mr. Clay's defiance to Gen. Jackson, Carter Beverly, and all the rest of the world, to produce one tittle of evidence in support of the foul slander? Did he never hear of Mr. Buchanan's contradiction of the only pretence of evidence ever set up by Gen. Jackson or any one else? Did he never hear of the cloud of witnesses whose testimony Mr. Clay embodied in a pamphlet of 60 pages, and which forever settled the question until it is now revived by those who either know better or know nothing about it, hoping, doubtless, that the public is ignorant enough, or base enough, to take the unsupported assertions of unscrupulous party Editors in the stead of facts and evidence? The Editor may not have heard of all these things. If he *had* heard of them, he certainly ought not to have said that Mr. Clay "never attempted a formal refutation." If he *had not*, then he was wofully ignorant on a subject on which he attempted to enlighten public opinion.

But, says the Editor, "What did Mr. Clay now? Did he challenge Kremer, as he threatened to do? No, indeed; his guilt made him a coward. His friends made a little fuss about it in the House, and then the matter dropped."

This caps the climax of the ridiculous? Mr. Clay challenge George Kremer! That *is* a good one! The Editor was disposed to crack a joke up to the last hour of his Editorial existence; and we congratulate him on being able to die in such a jocular mood.

But "his friends made a little fuss about it in the House." There you mistake again, as usual when you are serious, Mr. Ex-Editor. It was not "his friends" who made "the fuss." It was Mr. Forsyth who moved the Committee of Inquiry, and supported it by several speeches. He was no "friend" of Mr. Clay's. The Select Committee, appointed by ballot, consisted of seven eminent members, of whom *not one* was a friend to Mr. Clay. That same Committee reported that they could not induce Kremer to come before them and tell them a word of all the horrible story which he had avowed his readiness to prove, and that they had no evidence which would justify them in asking the House to give them authority to *compel* him to come before them. "And *then* the matter dropped," till it was revived by Carter Beverly and Gen. Jackson in 1827, only to be more thoroughly put down and disproved; and only to be once more revised by a desperate set of "drowning men who catch at straws."

Extract of a letter to the Editor from Bertie County.

"The Whigs in this County are preparing for a very spirited contest in the Fall, and it is supposed that Mr. Cherry, at the very urgent solicitations of his political and personal friends, will consent to act as a candidate for the Legislature. The Democrats are also arousing themselves, and the contest will be very warm. If you can only spur up the Whigs in Cumberland to make a glorious effort for the cause, and give the vote of the County to Graham and Clay, you will give those of her sons who are absent new cause of regret in that they were not there to share in the triumph."

We are under repeated obligations to Hon. Messrs. Deberry, Barringer, Clingman, Ashe, and Severance, for various public documents, speeches, &c. which, though not immediately available, are often indispensable to the proper discharge of Editorial duty.

Amos Kendall's infamous political "Tract No. 4" contained, among other atrocious libels, the assertion that an eminent and gifted gentleman, now in his grave, [Mr. Biddle] had died "of the disease with which Heaven punished ancient Herod." This slander of the dead the Philadelphia Gazette indignantly repels. "We have heard this insinuated in whispers before," says the Gazette, "and only notice it now for the purpose of stamping it as *a foul and false libel*, only invented for the purpose of defaming the character of the deceased, and lacerating the bosoms of surviving relatives and friends."

HORRID AFFRAY.

An affray of a most melancholy character took place in front of the Post Office, in this City, (says the Mobile Advertiser of the 25th ult.) on Saturday last, between Mr. Felix Senac, a clerk in the Post Office, and Mr. A. McD. Lumsden, in which the latter was so severely wounded that his life is despaired of. The circumstances attending this bloody affair we shall briefly detail as we have understood them.

It appears that Mr. Senac had made some remarks about Mr. Lumsden, which the latter deemed personally offensive, and, on meeting Mr. S. on Saturday, called for an explanation, which, not being satisfactory, hard words ensued. The parties, however, separated without any attempt on the part of either at personal violence. Mr. Senac went into the Post Office, Mr. Lumsden remaining outside. After a few minutes Mr. Senac came out, and accosting Mr. Lumsden, ordered him to take back what he had said, accompanied by a threat if he refused. Lumsden refused, at the same time bidding Senac defiance, and turned off. Upon which Senac drew from his pocket a revolving pistol, and fired in rapid succession *four* or perhaps *five* times! Certain it is, four shots took effect. The first, as Mr. Lumsden turned off, hit him in the back under the left shoulder. He instantly turned his front to Senac, when he received one shot in his left breast, one in the thigh, and another cut off a portion of two fingers. All was the work of a moment. Lumsden drew a sword cane, and rushed upon Senac, after receiving these four shots, and would doubtless have killed him but for the interference of the Mayor, who happened to be present, and the bystanders, who seized him, and thus, in all probability, saved the life of Senac.

Lumsden walked a few steps and *fell*. He was immediately taken into the office of Dr. Levert, by whom his wounds were dressed. Senac gave himself up to the sheriff, who took him in custody, and lodged him in the county jail.

These, we believe, are substantially the facts in this most horrid and bloody tragedy. Mr. Lumsden was a young man who had spent but a short time in our city, but we understand was of a highly respectable character, and nephew of Mr. F. A. Lumsden, of the N. O. Picayune. He suffered intense agony all day yesterday from his wounds, and although alive at the time we write, hardly a ray of hope is entertained of his recovery.

[The young man, who has thus been (as is most probable) prematurely cut off, was a native of this City, where his Parents still reside.]—*Editor Raleigh Register.*

Gov. Morehead has appointed Frederick C. Hill, of Wilmington, one of his aids, with the rank of Colonel.

Wilmington Chronicle.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 6, Steamer Fayetteville, with Boat B. Rush in tow; also, April 7, Steamer Henrietta, with full freight, for Jones & Dunn, S. J. Hinsdale, Boon & Breece, A. W. Steele, H. Leete, P. P. Johnson & Co., E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh & Son, P. Taylor, E. J. Hale, G. W. McDonald, J. W. Baker, J. McArn, J. D. Starr, H. & E. J. Lilly, B. Rose, D. Gee, Hall & Johnson, E. Fuller, H. L. Mytover & Co., G. McNeill, J. M. Rose, H. Branson, M. N. Leary, A. McLauchlin, S. W. Tillinghast, J. & J. Kyle, Williams & Lutterloh, Cook & Hodges, D. Johnson, C. Caison, Stuart & McGary, W. McL. McKay, T. S. Lutterloh, D. A. Ray, Hall & Hall, T. C. Blake, H. Erambert, Jos. Baker, Gardner & McKethan, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, W. L. Gilmore, J. G. Shepard, J. Huske & Son, Cook & Troy, and Isaac Wolf & Co., of this place; and for J. & R. Gilmer, W. F. Watts & Co., W. Welch, W. Welch & Co., F. Frieze, Dr. Kron, Lilly & Randel, D. C. Lilly, Covington & Vaughan, D. Lindsay, S. N. Right, H. & N. B. Hill, Marsh & Moffitt, Joshua Bonner, J. M. Worth & Co., (Montgomery,) J. M. Worth & Co., (Moore,) J. & T. C. Worth, T. Caldwell & Son, J. & R. Sloan, M. D. Smith, W. & J. Allen, W. S. Gilmer, E. & W. Smith, J. Allen, J. Whitehead, T. R. Tate, J. Walker, Dr. Watson, J. M. & E. Gerrett, J. Rankin, R. Reid, Hargrove & Gaither, D. Parks, Johnson & Reid, J. McRorie, E. Belo, Jenkins & Biles, J. & W. Murphy, F. R. Boucher, J. H. Thompson, G. H. & W. P. Healy, W. F. Kelly, C. Watson, Rankin & McLean, Lehman & Butner, Dr. A. McLeahy, M. Bagge, H. & Wilson, N. Shacklin, R. C. Poe, H. Mason, J. McKethan, D. Gillis, J. McAlister, A. Williams, C. C. Ballans, H. A. London, E. School, and others of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Curtis in tow, with Goods for J. Huske & Son, J. C. Thompson & Co., Jas. Dodd, T. S. Lutterloh, J. H. & J. Martine, J. W. Sandford, P. P. Johnson, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, J. Waddill, Jr., W. G. Matthews, Jones & Dunn, A. M. J., Jas. Baker, and S. T. Hawley, of this place; and for J. Murphy & Co., J. & W. Murphy, J. H. Thompson, Jenkins & Biles, J. H. & W. Henley, E. Cosand, J. F. Cosand, Lehman & Butner, Hargrove & Gaither, J. McRorie, Hauser & Wilson, T. C. Pfohl, McAdoo, Scott & Co., Scott & McAdoo, Rankin & McLean, T. W. Sparrow, W. J. McConnell, F. J. Swann, E. Belo, and Rev. T. S. Campbell, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 3, Steamer Fayetteville, with Cotton, Flour, Domestics, Yarn, Pig Lead, &c. &c. for Cane Creek Co., Rockfish Co., Phœnix Co., Beaver Creek Co., Little River Co., Hall & Johnson, Cook & Hodges, C. T. Haigh & Son, Nott & Briggs, W. McL. McKay, and others.

Also, on the 8th, Fayetteville, with Domestics, Flour, Tobacco, &c. &c. for C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Co., Little River Co., Beaver Creek Co., Cane Creek Co., Hall & Johnson, B. Rose, C. J. Orrell, J. W. Wooten, W. McL. McKay, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS

March 29.—Brig Orchilla from Guadaloupe and St. Thomas; Schrs. Edward Preble from Guadaloupe and St. Thomas, Aurora from do., Talma from Savannah, Arborcer from New Orleans. 30.—Schr. Roscoe from Ponce, P. I. 31.—Brig Tangier from N. York; Schr. Repeater from N. York. April 1.—Br. brig Victoria from Nassau, N. P.; Schrs. Grandee from Guadaloupe and St. Thomas, A. F. Thorn from New York, H. Chase from Philadelphia. 2.—Brig Alderman from Boston; Schr. Richard Thompson from Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

March 20.—Schr. Jonas Smith for New York. 29.—Schr. Samuel Ingham for N. York. April 1.—Schr. Ann Smith for Philadelphia. 2.—Schr. Arborcer for New Orleans. 3.—Brig Nonpareil for St. Domingo.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 10.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	6½ a 7	" No. 1,	$8
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	55 a 60	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Flour, new,	$3½ a $3½	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, I x,	$10
" dry,	10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—The market is dull; not much produce offering. A few bags Cotton brought 8½. Flour is in good demand, at rather improving prices. Corn sells readily at 55 to 60. Stocks of goods are large, and grocers are selling at low prices.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 3.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 8 a 9 00; Timber 3 30 a 5 50; Sheaves, W. O. Sash, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 R. O. 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00 Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; R. O. 50

Naval Stores.—[illegible] out as at last report, say between 90 and 1 dol

Timber, Lumber, [illegible] little firmer in price; [illegible] have brought remains as

Rice has slightly advanced
350 bags St. Domingo coffee on time.
A lot Porto Rico sugar was sold
100 bls. N. O. whiskey sold at 24

CHERAW MARKET—A.

Bacon 6¼ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Cotton 5 a 7½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New York, Upland Cotton 8 to 9.
At New Orleans, Cotton 7¼ to 9.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 28th ult., Dr. JOHN McKAY to Miss ISABELLA McNEILL.

In Lincolnton, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. McCutchan, Mr. T. B. McLEAN to Miss ALMIRA SALMON, daughter of David D. Salmon, formerly of this place.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, DAVID ANDERSON, Esq., in the 78th year of his age. Mr. A. was one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of this town; a member of the Presbyterian Church for a period beyond the recollection of most of its citizens, a man without reproach, a nobleman of nature's own stamp; to become a good christian, an honest man, and a perfect gentleman, it will only be necessary to follow his example.—*Com.*

It is with deep regret we announce the death in this City, on Sunday last, after two days illness, of Miss ELEANOR E. WILLIAMS, daughter of the late Gen. Wm. Williams of Warren County, in the 16th year of her age. By this sudden and most melancholy event, her mother now the wife of the Hon. Geo. E Badger, has been pierced with the deepest sorrow, and the domestic circle of that gentleman has experienced a less which cannot be supplied.

Raleigh Register.

R. D. ADDINGTON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has located himself for the practice of Dental Surgery (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel. He operates in all the various branches of his profession, viz: Extracts and plugs the Teeth; removes the salivary calculus (Tartar) in such a manner as to prove beneficial to his patients, which operations tend to preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath, and improve the appearance of the mouth; produces symmetry and regularity in the teeth of the young, where irregularity and deformity exist. He has the pleasure of stating, that he is prepared to set or apply artificial teeth to any case whatever. Duplicate specimens are to be seen of different arrangements of incorruptible teeth set on gold, which he has inserted, including one on the principle of cohesion.

As R. D. A. is not personally or professionally known in Fayetteville, it being his first of a series of contemplated visits to the place, he selects the following names from the number to whom he has the privilege of referring:

Rev. Leroy M. Lee, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Wm. Jno. Powell, Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Dr. E. C. Robinson, } Dentists, Norfolk.
Dr. W. N. McKenney, }
Geo. S. Hodges, Fayetteville, N. C.

He deems this a fit opportunity to suggest to persons who have been, or are suffering from feeble health, the prudence of consulting with and having their mouths examined by him, which he will cheerfully do gratis.

Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

Families in town or country will be waited on at their residences, if desired.

He will extract the decayed teeth of indigent persons without charge.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE,

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Town House, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, being Superior Court week for this County, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, that large and pleasantly situated HOUSE on Union Street, at present occupied by Mr. W. S. Latta.

ALSO, a large and commodious Warehouse, situated on Franklin Street, now occupied by Mr. A. W. Steele.

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Fayetteville, April 9, 1844. 1-ts

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1844.

John Averitt, Mathew Autry, Raiford Autry.
James Baker, George Brown, Malcom B. Buchan, Robert Bedsole, T. Bain, Duncan Blue, Wm. Bullard, Axum Bird, James N. Barnes, Stephen Blanchard, Wm. H. Bryan.
Eliza F. Campbell, Wm. Chasen, J. Curtis, Wm. B. Crawley, Dan'l Coor, Lewis Colan, Henry Chambers, John Colvin, Hartwell Coleman.
Chas. Davis, Jas. Dunn.
John Ellis, Thos. D. Eanes, James Eason, W. C. Emmit.
John Fort, Angus Finlayson, John Ferguson.
Neill M. Graham, Mary Griffin, Joseph Godwin, John T. Gilmore.
Louis S. Higgins, Joseph Hervey, Rachel Hardin, Syntha Hays, Curtis Holland, Margaret Holmes, Jane Henderson, Peyton T. Hervey, Nancy Harvel, John T. Honrine.
Mathew Johnson, W. H. Johnson, Wm. A. Johnson.
T. T. Kelly, Dan'l F. Kelly.
Wm. Layton, Mary Lamont, Hulda Lane, Thos. Lowry.
Nancy Mitchell, Jas. E. Moony, Jno. W. Murphy, Robt. Montgomery, Chas. Miller, Elisha M. Merrow, Wm. Morgan, Reuben Morgan, Francis Humphrey, Fanny Morris, W. J. Monroe, Margaret Meshaw, Edw'd Moore, Edw'd Mallett, Rob. Melvin, Duncan Murchison.
Miss C. McKinnon, Lauchlin McLean, John McMillan, Jas. McKethan, Sarah McDonald, Rev. A. McLennon, Wm. McMillan, John McColl, Neill McArthur, Arch'd McDonald, John McKinnon, C. C. McCrummen, Isabel McLauchlin, D. C. McNeill, Alex. McKethen, John R. McCormick, Miss McDonald, John McDonald, D. J. McDonald, Malcom A. McKinnon, Christain G. McFall, Peter McLauchlin, Jno. H. McKinnon, J. R. Maclemore.
Lucy Newsom, Donald Niven.
Dan'l G. Patterson, Alex'r Plumer, Solomon Porch, S. J. Pleasants, Steward D. Pickard, Dr. Perry, Mary Porch, W. Potter.
Elizabeth Roberts, Duncan Ray, Mary Rodgers, Abs'm Riley, Cicero Richard- S. Root, Janet Ray, Lucy G. Richard- obinson, Chas. Randall.
ith, Wm. Shaw, Alex. Stewart, A. & Scott, Mathew Strickland.
Newsom Terry, Sarah Taylor, Wm. sa Tyler, Isaac P. Tipton, Wm. Taylor. un.
Wroughton, Robert Wilson, L. n, Brient Wright, A. J. Wr enry ir, Brasilla Ward, Rev. H Darcel burel Wilson, Anson Wat

JOHN MAC[illegible], P. M.

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons,)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 3, 1844. 1tf

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST receiving and opening a handsome Stock of FASHIONABLE

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Together with

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.

You that want CHEAP GOODS for Cash, come where you can get them.

C. CAISON.

April 9, 1844. 1-4w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

$50,000, $20,000, 2 of $10,000.

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1844.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 105 for 1844.

14 drawn numbers out of 78.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 splendid capital of	$50,000	4 prizes of		2,338
1 prize of	20,000	20 do.	of	2,000
2 prizes of	10,000	20 do.	of	1,000
2 do. of	7,500	20 do.	of	600
2 do. of	5,000	40 do.	of	500
2 do. of	3,500	&c.		&c.

Tickets $15, Halves $7 50, Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87½.

Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets $200
Do. do. 26 half do. 100
Do. do. 26 quarter do. 50
Do. do. 26 eighths do. 25

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

FOR SALE,

THE GRANGE LAND, formerly the property of A. McBryde, sen., dec'd, in Chatham county, on the waters of Deep River and Indian Creek, containing 1,000 ACRES. There are few Tracts of its dimensions on the River so compact in its form or of more general fertility and variety of soil. Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. can be advantageously cultivated, each in its proper soil. There are numerous Springs convenient on the land, with a Mineral Spring near the house, that has been successfully used as a medical agent. A large two-story DWELLING, with a good Barn and Stables; about 200 acres good low grounds, and 50 or 60 equally as good, uncleared; 200 acres of second low grounds, the most of which is uncleared; 40 or 50 acres of fine meadow land, &c. A vein of stone coal passes through it, which may be used. The land is very well timbered, and a healthy situation. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable Plantation, will please call and examine it, or address

ARCH'D McBRYDE,
or W. M. McBRYDE,
Tyson's P. O., Moore County, N. C.

April 3, 1844. 1-5w

NOTICE.

T. H. THREADGILL of Anson County, entered, on the Stray Book, a BAY MARE, about ten years old this Spring, measuring five feet six inches in height, valued by two freeholders at Forty Dollars. Said beast was taken up on the 23d day of March. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same, otherwise in due time it will be disposed of according to law.

D. B. THREADGILL,
Ranger of Anson County.

Cedar Hill, March 29, 1844. 1-3w

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambries; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats.

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-ste and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

OATES'S INTEREST TABLES.

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.

Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.

Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1841. 93*tf*

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre, and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church, free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person disposed to examine it at any time previous to the Sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1844. 97ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN,
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Nimon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols., 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber,

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

Rectory Boarding School, HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of*

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced

r measure.

el it a privilege to testify to the
alth-restoring Sarsaparilla. A
s, from one whose comfort and
e health are due, under God, to
y. And may the same Provi-
me to your aid, make you the
d instruments of blessing others,
epairing as your much relieved
nd,

SENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

ss.

ared, the above-named Asenath
made oath of the facts contained in
ement before me.

FUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

lly acquainted with Mrs. Phillips,
above asserted facts are substan-

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
r of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

d sold by A. B. SANDS & CO.,
Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273
of Chambers street, New York.
Druggists throughout the United
er bottle, six bottles for $5.

espectfully requested to remem-
Sarsaparilla that has and is con-
markable cures of the most
o which the human frame
nds' Sarsaparilla, and take

ly just received and for
Book Store.

67-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

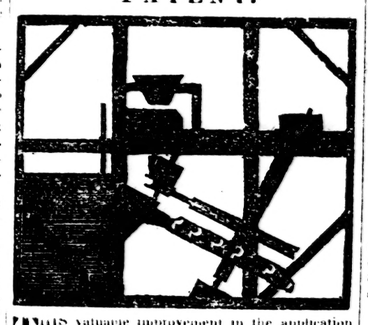
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

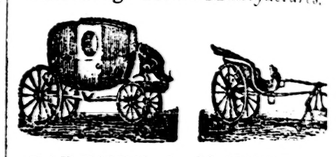
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 65tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 54tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents,*
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Hale, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms *in all* the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of Blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.